

Leveraging Research to Better Serve Your Community

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What is the point?

- Doing research in your community doesn't have to be costly and doesn't have to be time consuming.
- How can you conduct research simply and cheaply that will improve your community outreach.

Critical question

 Critical question is not how to do cheap research – but rather what world-view should drive the need for research and evaluation.

Where are we going?

"Would you tell me, please, which way I ought to go from here?"

"That depends a good deal on where you want to get to, " said the Cat.

"I don't much care where -" said Alice.

"Then it doesn't matter which way you go," said the Cat.

"—so long as I get SOMEWHERE," Alice added as an explanation.

"Oh, you're sure to do that," said the Cat, "if you only walk long enough." (From Alice's Adventures in Wonderland

by Lewis Carroll.)



Need for thinking and planning proactively

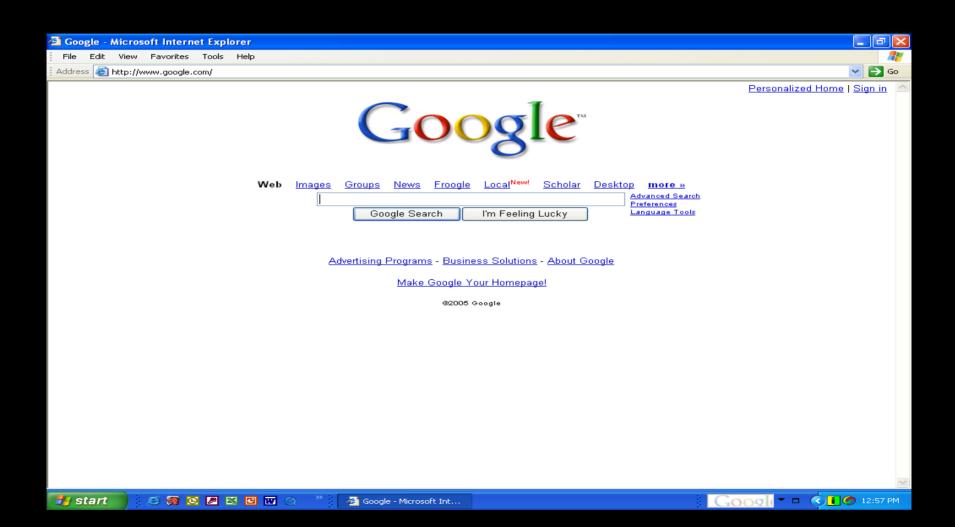
- > We live in highly volatile times
- > We can choose to simply react...
- ➤Or plan based on known information
 - Systematic planning helps businesses and organizations achieve their short-term objectives and reach their long-term goals.

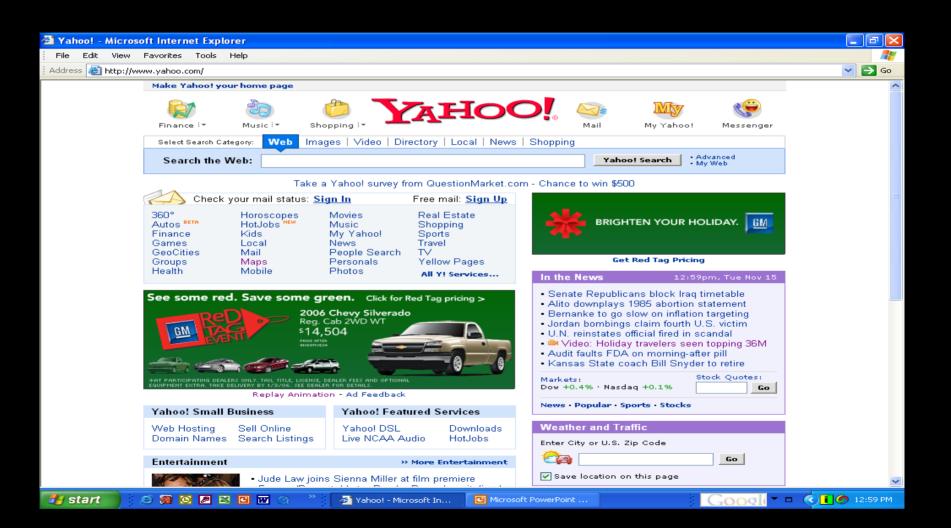
Areas

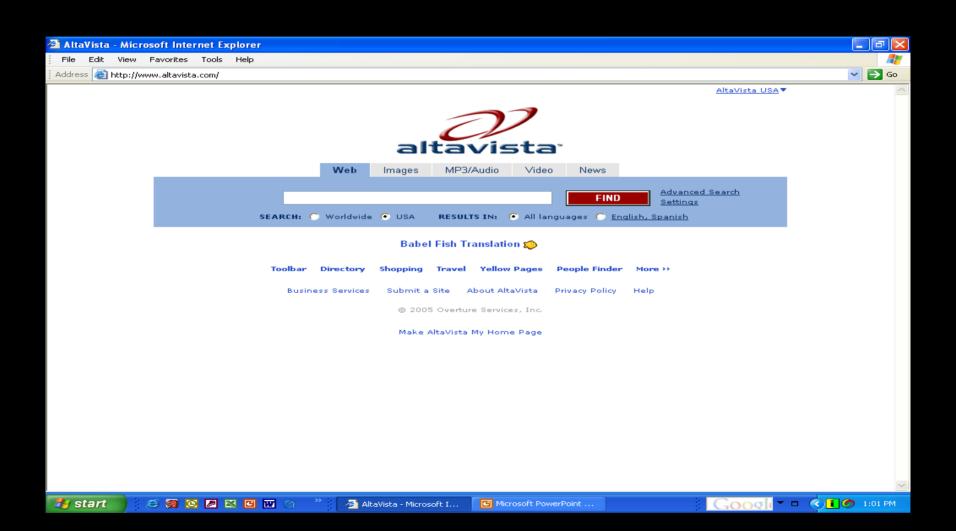
- Using available data
- Systematic observation
- Low-cost survey research
- Backward research

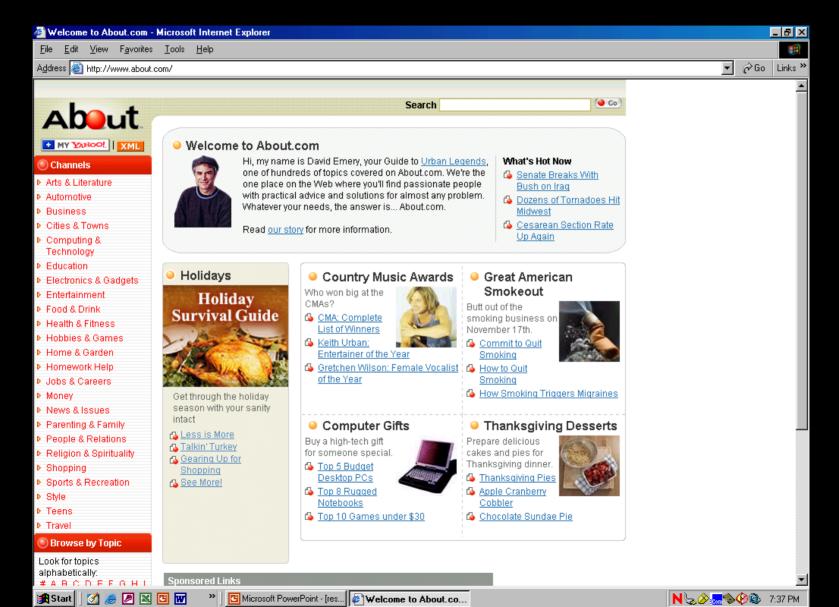
Using available data...

- Many people think that doing research means going into the field to collect data yourself.
- It is more costly to gather new data than to analyze existing data.
- There is a goldmine of data in every organization and readily available in already collected databases.



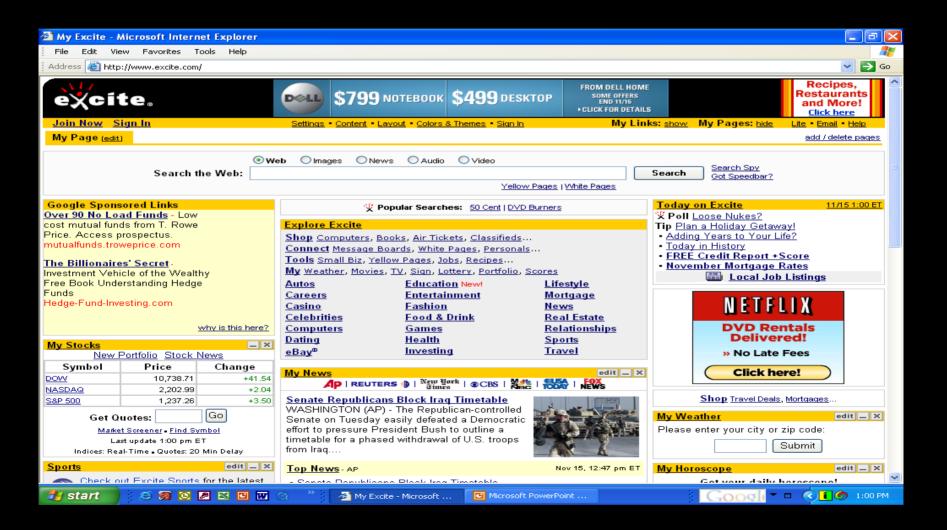






Internet mega search...

Yahoo, Google, Ask Jeeves, About ...

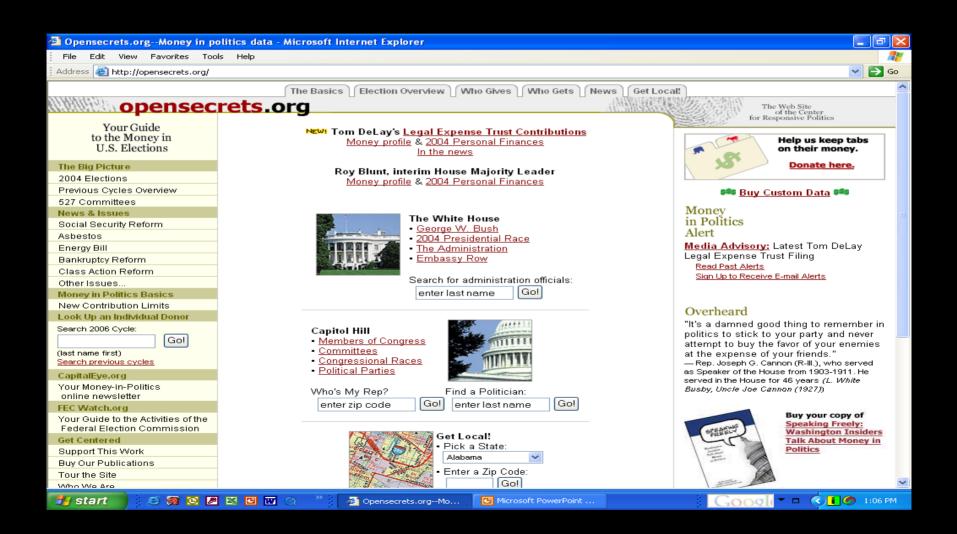


VAEmergency.com



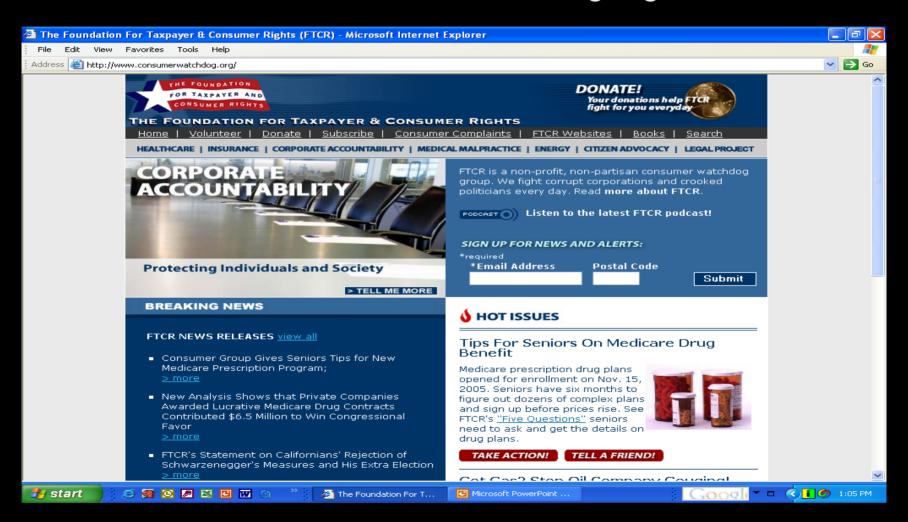
Money in politics...

www.opensecrets.org



Consumer and taxpayer....

www.consumerwatchdog.org

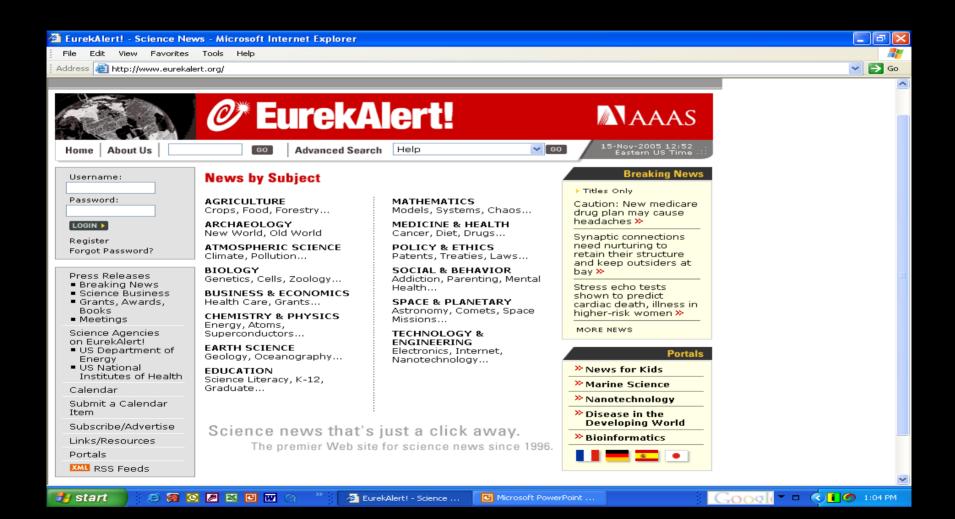


Consumer product safety...

www.cpsc.gov



Latest scientific studies...

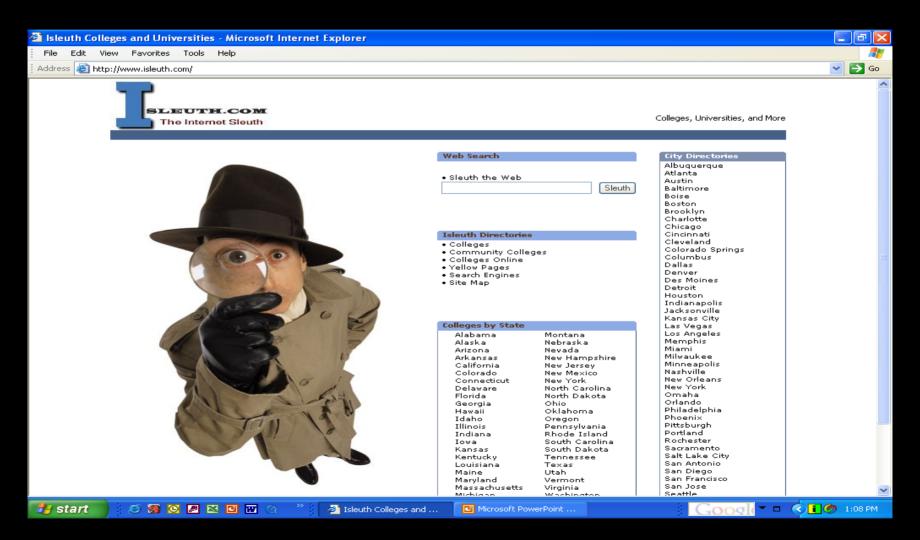


Custom on-line newspaper...



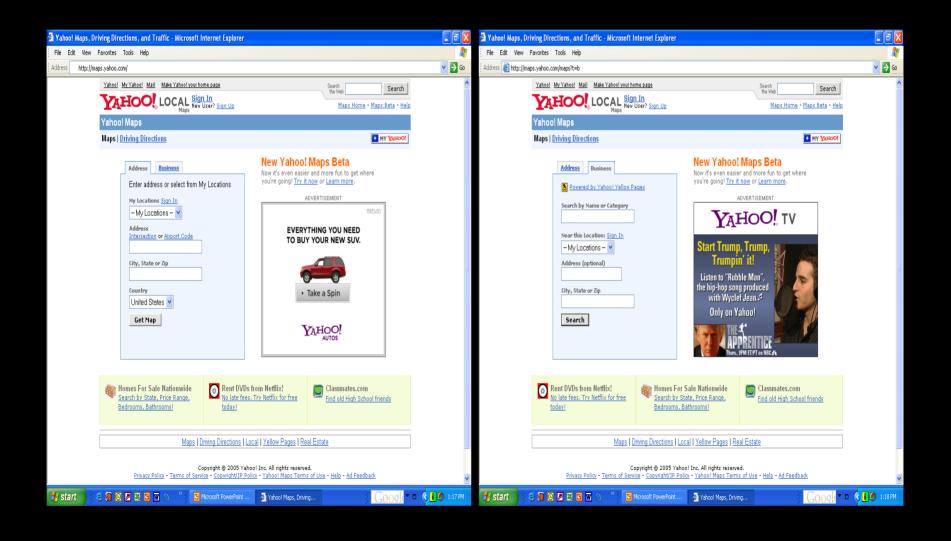
Searchable databases....

www.isleuth.com

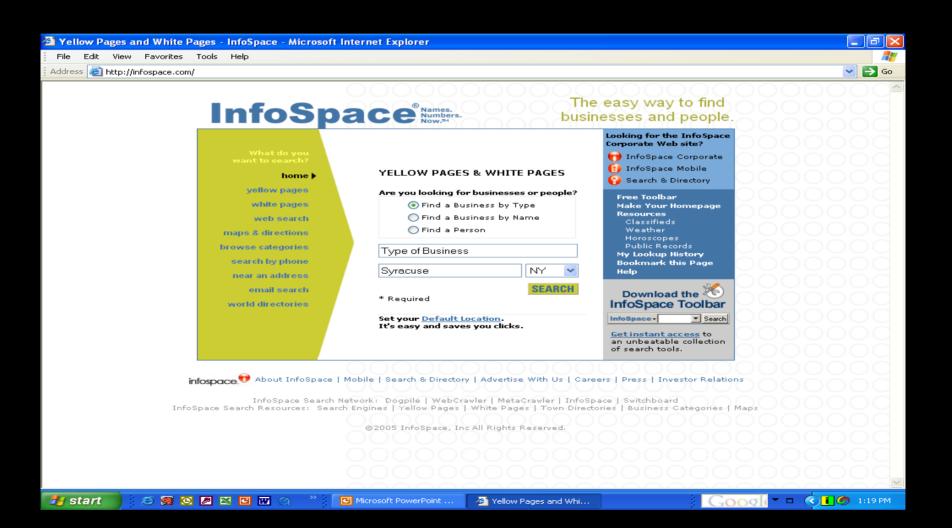


Neighborhood information....

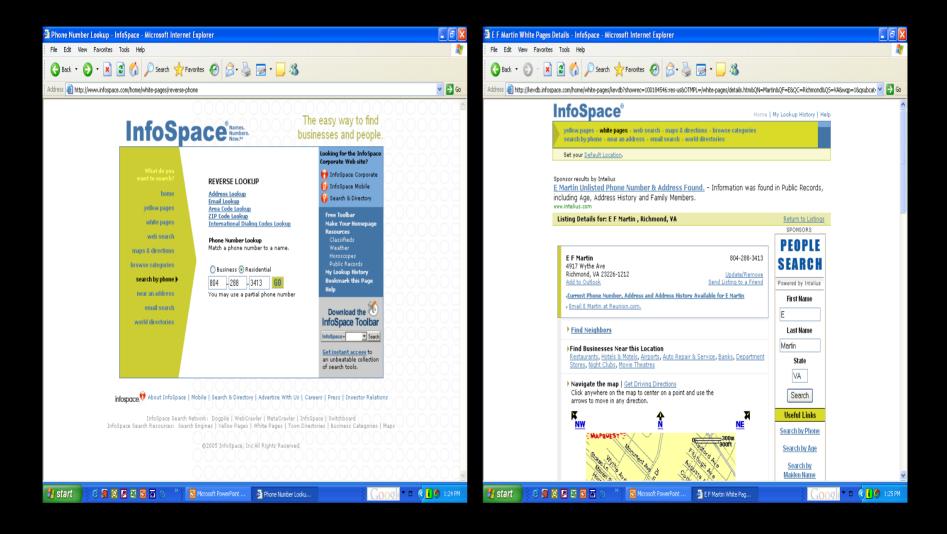
Maps / driving directions residences & businesses



Comprehensive people-finding resource



Phone / mapping of area



Neighbor search

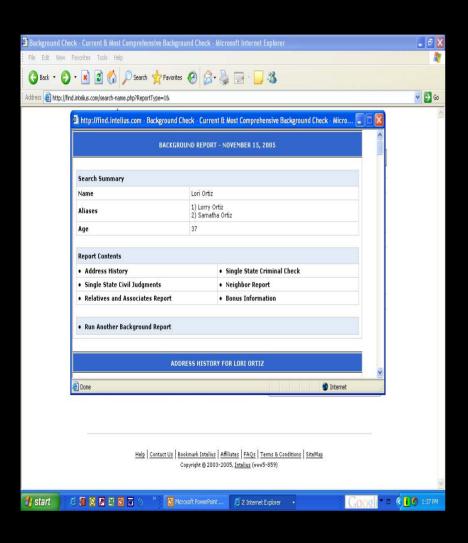
Richmond VA White Pages Listings - InfoSpace - Microsoft Internet Explorer File Edit View Favorites Tools Help - 💌 💈 🔥 🔎 Search 🦖 Favorites 🚱 🧟 - 🌭 🗐 🔲 🔏 Address 💰 http://keydb.infospace.com/home/white-pages/keydb?kcfg=wpus&otmp|=white-pages/results.htm&searchtype=revaddress&ast=Wythe%20Ave&ac=Richmond&as=YA&ak=10 InfoSpace® Home I My Lookup History I Help vellow pages - white pages - web search - maps 8 directions - browse categories search by phone - near an address - email search - world directories Set your Default Location SPONSORS **PEOPLE SEARC** First Name Last llame State VA Search Powered by Intelius White Pages Results for: Wythe Ave, Richmond, VA Results 1-10 of 227 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 Next > SPONSORS **PEOPLE** Find local singles 804-353-9371 Surgent, Basil M SEARCH 3400 Wythe Ave Richmond, VA 23221-1519 Send Listing to a Friend Powered by Intelius Add to Outlook First Name «Current Phone Number, Address and Address History Available for Basil Surgent . Email Basil Surgent at Reunion.com. . Pull a credit report on Basil Surgent today Last Name 804-213-0092 3401 Wythe Ave State Richmond, VA 23221-1518 Send Listing to a Friend Send a FREE card VA "Current Phone Number, Address and Address History Available for Anna Hill Search Reunite with Classmate Anna Hill at Reunion.com Pull a credit report on Anna Hill today **Useful Links** 804-213-0092 Hill, Janet Search by Phone 3401 Wythe Ave Richmond, VA 23221-1518 Send Listing to a Friend Search by Age Add to Outlook Send a FREE card

COOD - 0 (10 1:26 PM

Reverse look-up

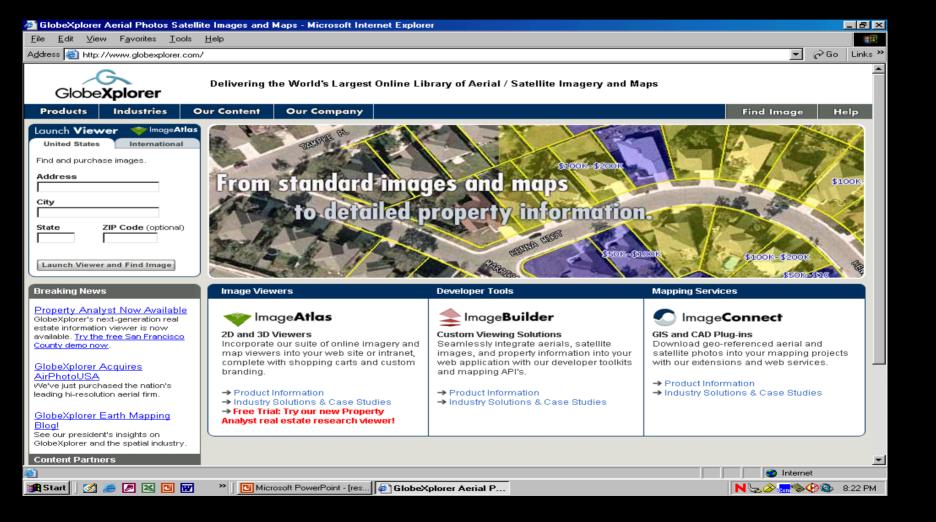
- Name... address, phone, neighbors, businesses, gateway
- Address... Name, phone
- Phone... Name, address
- E-mail... Name, address

Background check...

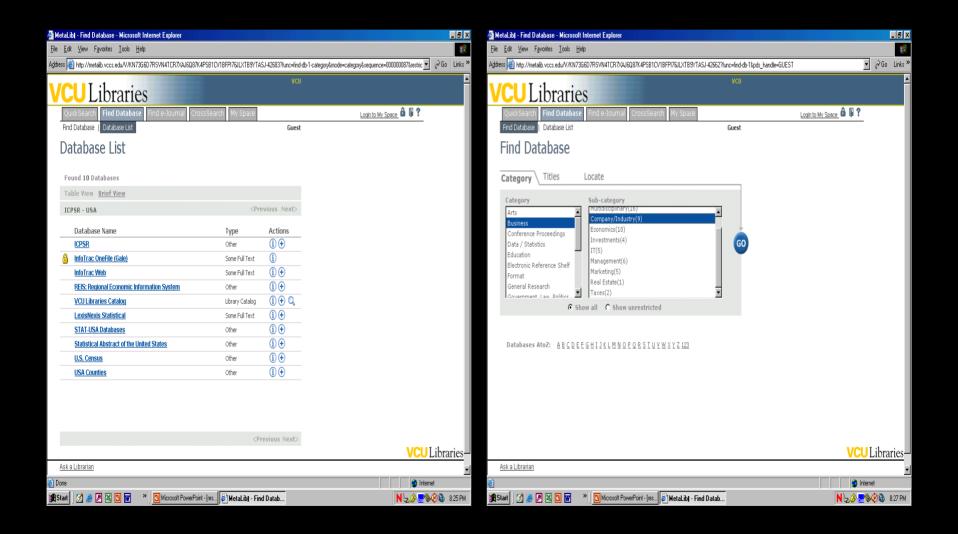


- Links to "find.intelius.com" Background Check
 - Current and previous addresses with dates of residence
 - Aliases
 - Age and date of birth
 - Roommates
 - Relatives and associates
 - Neighbors
 - Criminal check
 - Civil judgments
 - Property report
 - Value, title, detailed property information, neighborhood demographics (age, ethnicity, marital status, language, education), crime, commute, satellite photo of address (GlobeXplorer)
 - Credit report

lmagery....



Databases...



Systematic Observation

Observation

- Episodic -- one-time look at phenomenon
- Continuing on-going activities

- Obtrusively or unobtrusively
- Personal or electronic

"Mystery shopper"

Counting

- A major virtue of simple counting is that it can be carried out by unskilled researchers.
- Careful training is needed.
- Provide a clear checklist of what to count

- Counting students wearing school logos
- Counting the number of pedestrians and/or automobiles passing a site.
- Estimating the proportion of men, women, or children at particular events.

Measuring

Sherlock Holmes

- Type of mud on shoes of seemingly innocent houseguest (an accretion)
- Size of a footprint near the trellis (a physical trace)
- Missing matches on the left side of the matchbook of the lef-handed smoker (an erosion)

- the observance of litter or graffiti
- garbage counts of liquor bottles used to estimate consumption levels where interview data would be unreliable (garbology)
- wear on particular magazines in physician waiting rooms that suggests popularity
- radio settings of car radios in a repair shop
- Rolling stops of vehicles

Concerns

- Distractions
- Fatigue
- Bias of time of day

- Compare results among researchers
- Control of researchers

Seeking patterns in observations

- Anthropologists count and use physical traces.. But generally go into the field, watch what people do, and try to synthesize their observations by detecting the patterns that seem to be there.
 - Influence in product choices at point of sale
 - How do people check price?

Concerns

- not getting significant detail into records
- not recording observations immediately after the episode
- difficult to "infer a state of mind"
- problem with inference (drawing generalizations)
- places / times

- multiple practice sessions
- triangulation

Mechanical or electronic

Low cost survey research...

Research has never been as inexpensive as it is now that the Internet is easier than ever to navigate.

Decisions

- What questions should be asked?
- How should questions be asked?
- Who should answer questions?

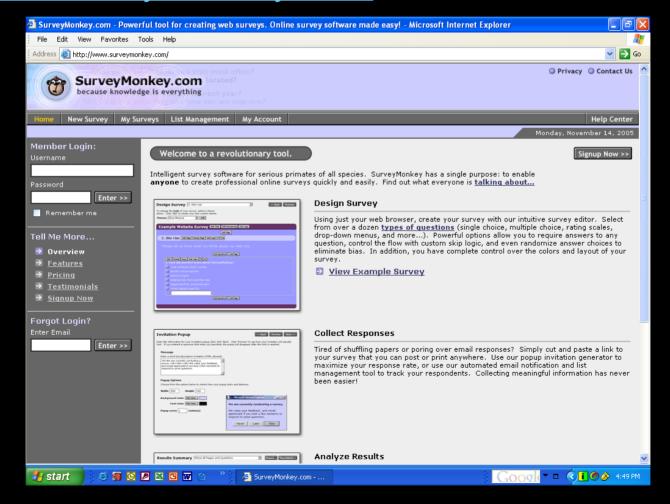
- Can the answers be reduced to a few simple questions?
- Should the answer be open-ended?
- Does anything need to be shown to the respondent?

Common survey methods...

- Intercept (personal interviews at common location)
- Telephone
- Internet
- Focus groups
- Group administration

On-line survey

www.surveymonkey.com

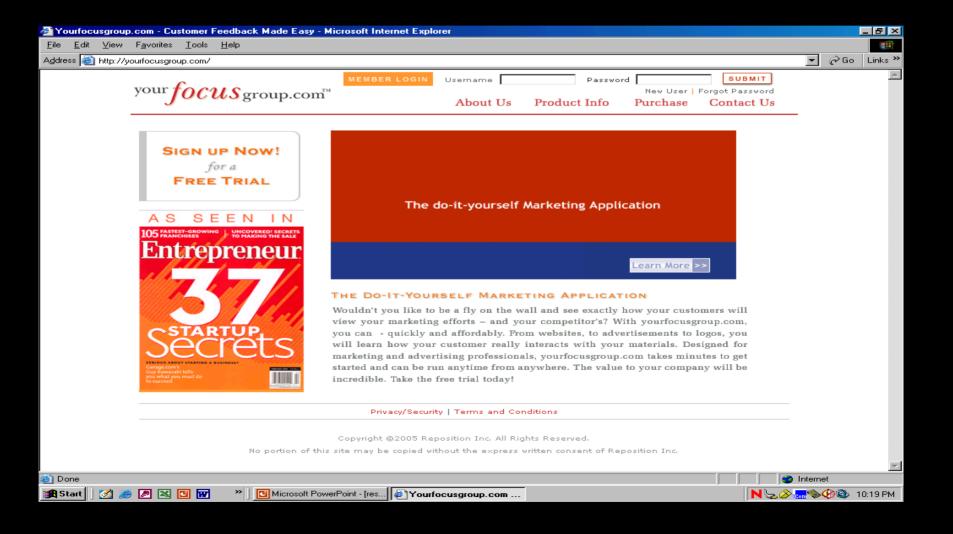


On-line survey

www.zoomerang.com



On-line focus group



Backwards Research

Traditional (forward)

- 1. Define the research problem
- 2. Check secondary sources
- 3. Determine research strategy
- 4. Estimate research cost
- 5. Design questionnaire
- 6. Design sample
- 7. Implement research design
- 8. Analyze data
- 9. Write report

Efficient (backward)

- Determine key decisions are to be made using results
- 2. Determine what information will help make the best decisions
- 3. Prepare a prototype report and ask if this is what will best help make the decisions
- 4. Determine the analysis that will be necessary to fill in the report
- 5. Determine what questions must be asked to provide the data required by the analysis
- 6. Ascertain whether the needed questions have been answered already
- 7. Follow steps 6 9 of forward research

The cornerstones is "getting things done":

- Start at the end.
- Keep it simple.
- Think it through to the end.

Virginia Commonwealth University

- School of Mass Communications
 - Undergraduate majors in public relations, advertising, and journalism
 - M.S. in Mass Communications
 (Strategic Public Relations) The PRogram
 - M.S. in Mass Communications (Advertising) Adcenter
 - Art Direction
 - Copywriting
 - Client Services
 - Media Planning
 - Brand Management
 - Ph.D. in Media, Art and Text (pending approval)

Final suggestions....

- There are a number of ways you can try to benefit from market research without spending a fortune.
- First of all, there's secondary research, the kind you don't have to pay for. Secondary research refers to what's already out there. This is information you can find yourself rather easily and for free by accessing Web-based directories and resources or visiting your local library.
- Primary research, the point where you would normally hire a research firm, is what helps you find information specific to your needs. There are a number of ways you could go about acquiring both quantitative and qualitative primary research for less. If your customer base is online, and you have an e-mail list available, the Web is a good, inexpensive vehicle for conducting surveys. You can use sites such as Zoomerang.com and SurveyMonkey.com, which help you design your own online surveys, contact your sample, and tabulate your results in real time. For on-line focus groups, Yourfocusgroup.com can help.
- If your customers aren't online and you're not sure how to go about doing your research, a costeffective alternative to hiring a full-service market research firm is an independent market research
 consultant who works out of his or her home. Such consultants cost \$75 to \$150 an hour, and
 their assistance in conducting competitive analysis, designing a phone or mail survey, organizing
 a focus group or analyzing results can be less expensive than your paying a full-service firm to do
 everything.
- Another alternative is to hire a data collection firm, which will recruit people for focus groups or conduct interviews. A data collection firm is more affordable than a full-service firm, but it won't tabulate results or product reports for you.
- If you're tight on time to conduct research yourself or don't have the money to hire anyone, approach schools in your area. Many research classes assign projects involving real data in real markets. Volunteer your organization as a subject - you could get some very smart research results at no cost if you are willing to open up and give them the data they need.
- If you're planning on doing everything yourself, keep in mind that without a disinterested party involved, there is a chance that you may word your questions or hear customers' answers in a self-serving way. Having a third party look over your questions or go over your research with you will help ensure your conclusions are not biased.

Fast-track Executive Master's Degree in

Strategic Public Relations

Virginia Commonwealth University School of Mass Communications

http://www.has.vcu.edu/mac

- Required: A new generation of communications professionals who are able to:
 - -function at the highest levels of management
 - -apply sophisticated strategic thinking to accomplish organizational objectives.

M.S. in Mass Communications (Strategic Public Relations)

- -Strategic planning
- -Strategic management
- Writing and editing
- Leadership and team building
- New technologies
- -Research and evaluation
- -Ethics and law
- -Today's global marketplace

- Fast-track Executive Master's Degree
- 30 credit hours, including a collateral area
 - nonprofit management
 - environmental policy
 - global marketing management

- Convenient timing
 - You are encouraged to continued full-time public relations employment.
 - -Sessions meet during 30 Friday-Saturday blocks scheduled over 11 months.
 - You begin in July and graduate in May.

- Knowledgeable colleagues
 - -Admission requirements include
 - academic background in public relations (university or accreditation program)
 - at least two years of appropriate public relations experience
 - -Other requirements at: http://www.vcu.edu/graduate/

- Professional studies
 - Work with experienced, seniorlevel professional and members of the school's full-time faculty
 - Learn by doing with real case studies and campaigns

- Preparing for the future
 - Strong emphasis on emerging technologies
 - -Optional international study tour takes you abroad to Beijing and Shanghai in 2007 to learn more about the role of strategic public relations in other cultures.

Tuition and fees for 30-hour program

– Virginia resident \$27,780

– Non-Resident \$27,900

- On-line application
- The first cohort begins in July, 2006

Fast-track Executive Master's Degree in

Strategic Public Relations

Virginia Commonwealth University School of Mass Communications

http://www.has.vcu.edu/mac

Every Click They Make

- Your online customers already tell you what they think of your Web site and products. All you need to do is learn how to listen. Here's how to extract valuable information
- From: Inc. Magazine, Sept 1999 | By: Jim Sterne
- Your customers are constantly telling you what they think of your Web site, your company, and your products. All you need to do is learn how to listen
- Last year Playboy Enterprises sued former Playmate of the Year Terri Welles for using its trademarked phrases on her advertising-supported Web site. Playboy's lawyers asked me to be an expert witness for the plaintiff, which meant I had to spend several hours poring over Welles's site or risk letting down our noble judicial system (honest, Honey). Unfortunately, duty also required that I spend at least as much time examining her Web-server logs to better understand how the site was being used. I had to promise the attorneys that I wouldn't bill them for the times I fell asleep. But excruciatingly dull as they are, server logs are your friends.
- Imagine how you could improve sales in a physical store if you could track customers' every footstep, every Charmin squeeze, every banana sniff. Server logs perform that function for Web sites. The logs record all the files--pages, images, audioclips--that your site sends to link-clicking surfers. In person, server logs aren't much to look at: line after stultifying line of which computer (not which person) asked for what file when. But they offer up the first round of information about who visits your site and what they're after.
- what they're after.

 With the help of log-analysis software (trying to read one of these suckers yourself would be like perusing a five-mile-long grocery-store receipt), you can glean from server logs everything from how to improve navigation to what people think of your products. Do visitors travel from your product description to your price list to your warranty information and then bail? Maybe you need to offer better warranties. Do they click to your home page from a banner ad and then abandon ship? Maybe it's time to change the link so that it goes from the banner directly to the product advertised. Which of your Frequently Asked Questions is, in fact, most frequently asked? An oft-accessed FAQ is a red flag signaling a problem with your user manual, your packaging, your advertising--even your products.

 Server logs record not only what people do on your site but also how they got there, information that's tremendously helpful in budgeting for site advertising and marketing. Do the bulk of visitors to your insecticide company's site type in the URL? That suggests your off-line publicity is doing its job. Or are they coming from Backyard.com? If so, you might consider becoming that site's exclusive sponsor, in order to forestall competitors' access to a hot source of prospects. More likely, they're finding you through search engines, in which case your log will tell you which keywords brought them there. If people find you more often by searching for ants than spiders, think about replacing that black widow on your home page with something that has 25% fewer legs.

 When sites are well designed, server logs become even more informative. If your site simply lets users choose from a list of products, you'll learn which holds the most interest to potential customers. But if you categorize your products and ask customers to work their way through more general information in order to reach specifics, you'll learn a great deal more. For instance, RPM Consulting does sophisticated network-management and internetwor

- **Banking & Financial Institutions**
- Hospitals & Health Care
- Insurance
- **Pharmaceuticals**
- Manufacturing
- Once RPM knows which market segments it is reaching best on-line, it can adjust its site to cater to those customers--or to enhance its site's appeal to the no-shows.

A Do-It-Yourself Customer Panel

- Do you want to put some bang into your market research without spending the big bucks? Try conducting your own customer panel.
- From: Peggy Morrow and Associates | March 2003 By: Peggy Morrow
- As a small-business owner, you might think you can't afford the services of a fancy marketing firm to keep track of how you are doing. Wrong! It can be easy and economical to measure your level of service. And it is a critical step toward achieving a level of service that will give you the competitive edge.
- One measurement tool that is inexpensive to administer is a customer panel. It is a little different than a focus group in that a representative group of managers and employees of the company are present in the room with the customers. A more traditional focus group has the customers or idea generators in a separate room with a two-way mirror or not present at all.
- A customer panel will give you lots of valuable information to help you improve your service or product. It is also one of the tools that will help you plant the culture of service deep within your organization by keeping the voice of the customer in front of your employees.
- It will also allow you to really hear the voice of your customer. Reading feedback from customers in a formal feedback report is one thing; actually hearing and seeing your customer say it is even more powerful.
- Use this a step-by-step guide for conducting your own customer panel. **Establish the purpose of your panel:**
- Determine what you want to get out of a the exercise. Customer panels, in general, can be used for several purposes:
- To determine wark your customers' opinions of the level of service they are currently receiving.
 To determine marketing issues on product acceptance, features, ideas for future products, and other product-related things you might want to know.
 To determine how well your customers' expectations are being met in the area of customer service or the features of your products.
 To use the information derived from the panel or panels to improve service levels and/or products.
- Choose and assemble participants:
- Usually two hours in length, the ideal customer panel will include approximately 12 to14 customer participants. Key people or the entire staff from the department or product line being discussed should also attend and observe, but they should not participate unless asked a direct question by one of the participants.

 1. Develop a list of customers you would like to participate. Choose a cross section of some who are extremely important to you, some that may have had problems, or those who you feel will not be shy in sharing their opinions. To get 12 to14 participants, you'll want to develop a list of at least double the number of participants. The number invited varies somewhat depending on how eager people will be to give their opinion. For instance, with an NFL football team I conducted a panel for, everyone wanted to give their opinions, and we had little trouble filling the panel slots. On the other hand, a credit union had trouble getting anyone to participate.

 Call some of them, tell them what you're doing, and solicit feedback from them on the best time and place to meet.

- Determine the people from your company who you want to attend and invite them, too. Explain the purpose and copy them on the invitation to the possible attendees.

 2. Once day and time are established, find a room. Be sure to make arrangements -- and don't forget the details. Refreshments, small thank-you gifts or money if they're being paid, seating, and any presentation equipment you might need should be available. Also, remember seating for the observers and to include flip charts to capture comments. The room you choose needs to be one where you can tape paper to the walls and that will be relatively quiet.
- 3. Invite the participants. You can do it with a formal mailed invitation, via e-mail or the telephone. The method depends on how much time you have to assemble the panel and how you feel most comfortable communicating with them.
- 4. Send confirmation correspondence to participants with details of where, when, etc. Be sure to include details about what you will be asking them to do, too.
- 5. Two days before the event, call each panel member (do not e-mail) to reconfirm. This is a critical step. You need to confirm twice; otherwise, at the last minute, people may decide not to come -- unless, of course, you are paying them \$50 or more, then there are almost always no shows.

 Once the participants arrive, use the introductory agenda below.
- Suggested introductory agenda:
- 1. Introduce yourself with your title and length of time with the company.
- 2. Explain the purpose of the panel and what you will be asking them to do. "We are here this evening to get your ideas on what you like and don't like about certain features of our product" or "We'd like your ideas on what you expect when you do business with us."
- ain the process detailed below on how you will go about collecting their ideas.
 - 4. Explain your role as the facilitator -- that you are there to organize and move the discussion along, but you will not be offering any opinions of your own.
- Conducting the panel:
 - 1. Introduce the "task statement." That is a succinct statement of what information you want from the panelists. For instance, "What are we doing well?" "What needs to

Competitive Intelligence on a Shoestring

- You can learn a lot by researching online and targeting the right people.
- From: Inc.com | September 2001 By: Jan Gardner
- Some big companies have entire departments devoted to gathering competitive intelligence. Yet even soloists can get a leg up on the competition through online research and the cooperation of key people.
- Just don't get so wrapped up in gathering information that you wait too long to act, warns John Nolan, a retired federal intelligence officer and founder of Phoenix Consulting Group, experts in competitive intelligence. Early on in your research into a competitor's upcoming product launch, you may have the opportunity to develop a new product yourself or close out your competitor's distribution channel. The longer you wait, the fewer options you have to respond to a competitor's move.

 Sherry Dickerson, vice president of Washington Researchers, a company that provides training in competitive intelligence, cautions entrepreneurs not to lie or misrepresent themselves or who they work for. Read up on the Economic Espionage Act because it governs the legalities of gathering competitive intelligence. If your company has an ethics policy, make sure you understand it. If your company doesn't have a policy, a good place to turn for help developing one is the Society of
- 1. Mine the free research online.
- - Start with Google.com. Yet Dickerson recommends using other search engines to find the one that gives the best results for your industry.

- On Google and AltaVista, type in "link: www.whatevercompanyyouwant.com" and you will get a list of Web sites that link to the specified company's Web site. It's a good way to find out the companies that have an interest in or are doing business with the company you're researching.

 InvisibleWeb.com is a directory of more than 10,000 databases, archives, and search engines. Use it to research companies, industries, and business publications.

 Northern Light conducts searches of industry-focused Web pages, market research, economic analysis, and company reports. It also sells research by the page, so you can buy only the pages you need, instead of having to buy the entire report. Before you pay for information, check whether you can get the same information for free from another site like PR Newswire, suggests Estelle Metayer, president of the Montreal-based Competia, which offers training and consulting in competitive intelligence.
- Marketresearch.com is a collection of more than 40,000 publications from more than 350 leading research firms.

2. Enlist the help of everyone at your company and as many customers, vendors, and others as possible.

- Sure, you can do a lot of research on the Internet, but talking to people remains the best way to gather intelligence. Ask your employees to be your eyes and ears in the
- "Your receptionist can be one of your most valuable resources," says Nolan. In one company where the purchasing manager routinely keeps vendors waiting for 10 to 15 minutes after they arrive, the receptionist writes down what the vendors talk about. Sometimes they talk about the deal they'll offer to the company. The receptionist e-mails that information to the purchasing manager, so he is better prepared for the negotiations.
- Capitalizing on internal resources is the single best way to conduct competitive intelligence, Nolan says. Leverage the relationships your employees have with other folks in your industry, especially their colleagues from previous jobs, he says. Consider approaching company employees who are knowledgeable but undervalued as resources of competitive information, such as an accountant or quality assurance manager.

 To help employees know what kind of information you're after, circulate a list of the factors that are critical to your company's success, says Jerry Miller, director of the Competitive Intelligence Center at Simmons College in Boston.
- Paul Scharfman, founder and CEO of Specialty Cheese Co. in Wisconsin, eschews online research and focuses on letting every employee and customer know that he values tips they pass on to him. "The more people who know you care, the more information you're going to get," he says. He once kept a distributor from taking business away from him by confronting the distributor after a customer told Scharfman the distributor had offered him a better deal. At a trade show, Scharfman discovered that the distributor was doing everything he could to gain business, even at a low margin. He told the distributor it isn't fair to steal someone else's customers. The distributor backed off.

3. Cultivate relationships with key experts.

- Identify experts in your industry or market and develop a relationship with them. The Web can help you identify experts, but it's no substitute for a personal relationship.
- Gaining access to experts helps you keep ahead of published reports. Be sure that you send these experts interesting information that you come across, so you are offering help as well as asking for it, Metayer says.
- In order to get information, you may have to give information. You need to know where to draw the line on giving out information. "You're going to be much more interesting to talk to if you have a bone you can throw them," Dickerson says. It's good to practice role-plays with your colleagues and prepare comebacks, but don't be

Market Research on the Cheap! January 24, 2005

• Q: Hello, I really enjoy your columns. Anyway, I read everywhere about the need for a good business plan. However, I have rarely seen good tips on how to research the market, potential customers, competition, etc. Could you give some further detail on how to achieve this? How does someone with limited resources (i.e. money) come up with strong data in these areas? Thanks.

Tom, Minneapolis

A: First, thanks for the compliment, and second, I would be happy to provide additional info on this important subject. There are many inexpensive resources available that can help you plot your course. Here are your best bets:

Trade associations: Every industry has a trade association connected to it and these groups are a wealth of information. Find one associated with your area and contact them. Explain what you are doing and ask about survey data and research reports available. Get copies of their publications. Ask whether they have a start-up resource kit available – many do.

Trade shows: Consider also attending the leading association trade show. These shows will put you in touch with hundreds of like-minded individuals. Meeting them and picking their brain can:

- Save you a lot of time
- Tell exactly who your customers will be
- Provide experienced feedback about your plans
- Let you know learn more about costs
- Warn you of potential pitfalls, and
- · Save your from overly-optimistic plans.

Trade magazines: Each industry also usually has one or more trade magazines which may or may not be part of the leading trade association. Find the magazine for your industry and get several back copies. You should be able to notice industry trends, mistakes to avoid, potential costs, and much more.

Web sites: Here are a few that specifically may be helpful for this stage of your entrepreneurial journey:

- •www.census.gov: The U.S. Census Bureau site has a lot of free demographic data.
- •www.TSNN.com: This is a searchable database of trade shows worldwide.
- •www.SBA.gov/sbdc: The SBA's Small Business Development Centers offer low cost help to entrepreneurs.
- •http://amiga.adage.com/de/ad/— The home of American Demographics, a monthly magazine that offers information on consumer trends, and analysis. This is a pay service.
- •www.hoovers.com— Hoover's offers business and industry data as well as sales, marketing, business development, and other information on public and private companies. This is also a fee-for-content site.
- •www.marketresearch.com— This site offers over 50,000 market research articles from more than 350 publishers, categorized by industry.

Interviews and experiential research: While reading is great, nothing beats actually talking with people associated with your business. There are two groups of people you need to meet and interview: